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the king and the queen and hitherto unpublished. It is to be regretted that Dr. Glagau could not carry out his original intention of publishing the very valuable despatches of the Austrian ambassador.

In thoroughness of criticism, largeness of synthesis and lucidity of exposition, Glagau's work reminds one of that of Ranke. It is certainly one of the most noteworthy additions to the literature of the French Revolution in the past twenty-five years.

FRED MORROW FLING.

*Duchesse de Dino (puis Duchesse de Talleyrand et de Sagan): Chronique de 1831 à 1862.* Publiée avec des Annotations et un Index Biographique par la Princesse RADZIWILL née Castellane. Volume I., 1831-1835. (Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1909. Pp. iii, 461. Troisième édition.)

THIS *Chronique* is, in a sense, a continuation of the volume of *Souvenirs* of the Duchesse de Dino, which appeared a few months ago, and which embodied the recollections of her early years up to the time of her marriage in 1809. The editor intimates that there are no memoirs to cover the interval between 1809 and 1831, the date at which the *Chronique* begins. This volume is made up of notes recorded by Mme. de Dino from day to day and of selections from her long correspondence with Alphonse de Bacourt. Somewhat more than half of it is given to the residence in London during the mission of her uncle, Prince Talleyrand, although there are no entries for the first period of the residence. The remainder of the volume is concerned with people and politics in France after Talleyrand had declined to return to London. The first part, therefore, supplements Pallain's *Ambassade de Talleyrand à Londres (1830-1834)*, and the second the Comtesse de Mirabeau's *Prince de Talleyrand et la Maison d'Orléans*, but it is the *petits faits*, often important for the comprehension of the personal element in situations, which Mme. de Dino records, although one catches echoes of graver discussions.

The uncertainties of Louis Philippe's position in France find surprising proof in notes indicating that during the summer of 1831, and as late as September 21, Talleyrand and his niece were thinking of Madeira as a refuge. Her impression of the king's moderation and firmness, especially in dealing with questions of foreign policy, became admiration. His ministers, except Casimir Périer, and, perhaps, Thiers, seem to her of small stature in comparison. Of the young Duke of Orleans she thought favorably, although to her mind he made too many concessions to democratic ideas. She was so much of an aristocrat that even the English reform measures seemed a reckless step in the direction of revolution and she felt that England was standing where France had been in 1789.

The choice passages of the *Chronique* give impressions of Brougham,

Palmerston, Grey, Wellington, and, for France, Louis Philippe, Royer-Collard, Guizot and Thiers. One can hardly imagine a more disagreeable portrait than that drawn for Lord Brougham: "Cet étrange Chancelier, sans dignité, sans convenance, sale, cynique, grossier, se grisant de vin et de paroles, vulgaire dans ses propos, malappris dans ses façons", who "venait dîner ici, hier, en redingote, mangeant avec ses doigts, me tapant sur l'épaule et racontant cinquante ordures". But Mme. de Dino had a sincere admiration for Wellington and Grey, and her descriptions of the Princess Victoria are charming. Scattered through the volume are some of the best of Talleyrand's *bon mots*.

It should be added that the *Chronique* contains a detailed statement of the manner and spirit in which Talleyrand composed his memoirs. According to Mme. de Dino's account it was the ignorance displayed by Lacretelle in a work on the eighteenth century that prompted Talleyrand to undertake the sketch of a period which he thought had been most misunderstood. This was in 1809. Shortly afterwards he wrote upon the group of incidents in which the Duke of Orleans was the principal figure. This so delighted his friends that from 1810 to 1814 he was busied upon memoirs, in which he embodied large parts of the two sketches. Mme. de Dino says that so many of his papers were either lost or mislaid that he was obliged to rely chiefly upon his memory. During the Restoration the memoirs were worked over again and again, and parts of them read to so many persons that she was afraid that unauthentic memoirs might appear to deprive the authentic memoirs of interest. She adds that they were more than ordinarily free from anything that seemed libellous. This statement indicates that some of the arguments made during the controversy over the authenticity of the Talleyrand memoirs in 1891 were beside the mark.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

*The Cambridge Modern History.* Planned by the late Lord ACTON, LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History. Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt.D., G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., and STANLEY LEATHES, M.A. Volume XI. *The Growth of Nationalities.* (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1909. Pp. xl, 1044.)

PERHAPS in no other volume of this series has the need of a unifying hand been so much felt as in this; for by no stretch of the imagination can the Principle of Nationality be used as the touchstone for world-history between 1840 and 1870. However, since a label was needed, this may serve as well as another. The editors have had to have recourse to several foreign scholars in order to cover the cosmopolitan field outside of Great Britain and her colonies which are here dealt with. Does this practice show the limitations of English historical scholarship? A German or French co-operative history would probably be written wholly by Germans or Frenchmen. On the